Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Construction Permits

“A new facility that will be a “major stationary source” or an existing major stationary source that is making a modification considered to be a “major modification” must first obtain a PSD permit.

"Major stationary source" means:

(i) Any of the following stationary sources, which emit or have the potential to emit, 100 tons per year or more of any air pollutant regulated under this Division 1200-3.

(I) Fossil-fuel fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million BTU per hour heat input.

(II) Municipal incinerators (or combinations thereof) capable of charging more than 50 tons of refuse per day.

(III) Fossil-fuel boilers (or combinations thereof) totaling more than 250 million BTU per hour heat input.

(IV) Petroleum storage and transfer facilities with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels.

(V) Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers)

(VI) Kraft pulp mills

(VII) Portland cement plants

(VIII) Primary zinc smelters

(IX) Iron and steel mill plants

(X) Primary aluminum ore reduction plants

(XI) Primary copper smelters

(XII) Hydrofluoric acid plants

(XIII) Sulfuric acid plants

(XIV) Nitric acid plants

(XV) Petroleum refineries

(XVI) Lime plants

(XVII) Phosphate rock processing plants

(XVIII) Coke oven batteries

(XIX) Sulfur recovery plants

(XX) Carbon black plants (furnace process)

(XXI) Primary lead smelters

(XXII) Fuel conversion plants

(XXIII) Sintering plants

(XXIV) Secondary metal production plants

(XXV) Chemical process plants

(XXVI) Taconite ore processing plants

(XXVII) Glass fiber processing plants

(XXVIII) Charcoal production plants

(ii) Notwithstanding the stationary source size specified in subpart (b)1.(i) of this paragraph, any stationary source which emits or has the potential to emit, 250 tons per year or more of any air pollutant subject to regulation under this Division 1200-3.

(iii) Any physical change that would occur at a stationary source not otherwise qualifying under part (b)1. as a major stationary source if the change would constitute a major stationary source by itself.

"Major modification" means any physical change in or changes in the method of operation of a major stationary source that would result in a significant net emissions increase of any pollutant subject to regulation under this Division 1200-3.

(i) A physical change or change in the method of operation shall not include:

(I) Routine maintenance, repair, or replacement;

(II) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by reason of any order under section 2(a) and (b) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 (or any superseding legislation) or by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan pursuant to an applicable federal statute;

(III) Use of an alternative fuel by reason of an order or rule under section 125 of the Clean Air Act;

(IV) Use of an alternative fuel at a steam generating unit to the extent that the fuel is generated from municipal solid waste as determined by the Tennessee Division of Solid Waste Management.

(V) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by a stationary source which the source was capable of accommodating before January 6, 1975, unless such change would be prohibited under a legally enforceable permit condition which was established after January 6, 1975, or under regulations of this Division 1200-3, or under regulations approved by the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to 40 CFR 51.160-51.166;

(VI) An increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate, unless such change would be prohibited under a legally enforceable permit condition, which was established after January 6, 1975, or under regulations of this Division 1200-3.

(VII) Any change in ownership at a stationary source.

Major sources and modifications for ozone

(i) A source that is major for volatile organic compounds shall be considered major for ozone.

(ii) Any net emissions increase that is significant for volatile organic compounds shall be considered significant for ozone.

"Significant" means, in reference to a net emissions increase or the potential of a source to emit any of the following pollutants, a rate of emissions that would equal or exceed any of the following rates:

(i) Pollutant and Emissions Rate

(I) Carbon monoxide: 100 tons per year (tpy)

(II) Nitrogen oxides: 40 tpy

(III) Sulfur dioxide: 40 tpy

(IV) Particulate matter: 25 tpy of particulate matter emissions; 15 tpy of PM_{10} emissions.

(V) Ozone: 40 tpy of volatile organic compounds or nitrogen oxides.

(VI) Lead (elemental): 0.6 tpy

(VII) Fluorides (excluding HF): 3 tpy

(VIII) Sulfuric acid mist: 7 tpy

(IX) Total reduced sulfur (including H_2S): 10 tpy

(X) Reduced sulfur compounds (including H_2S): 10 tpy

(XI) Municipal waste combustor organics (measured as total tetra- through octa- chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans): 3.2×10^{-6} megagrams per year (3.5×10^{-6} tpy).

(XII) Municipal waste combustor metals (measured as particulate matter): 15 tpy

(XIII) Municipal waste combustor acid gases (measured as sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride): 36 megagrams per year (40 tpy)

(XIV) Ozone depleting substances (listed under Section 602 of the federal Clean Air Act): 40 tpy